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A NEW IRISH CRISIS.

TO all appearances the Irish peace negotiations have come to a wall, the stones in which are: (1) Refusal of Sinn Fein to consider anything but a "united" Ireland under an All-Ireland Parliament. (2) Refusal of Ulster to risk itself in such Irish "unity."

(3) Refusal of Sinn Fein to take, under any circumstances, an oath of allegiance to the Crown. De Valera has gone back to talking about "the principles for which Irishmen have fought for the past 600 years," declaring that "all the power of the Empire cannot break the spirit of one true nation."

Apparently the only kind of settlement that will satisfy Sinn Fein leaders is one that gives them the joy of breaking the Empire.

Again the question arises: Would they dare ask the Irish people to decide for war or peace on this issue? Would they dare risk a popular referendum on the question of allegiance?

There is significance in reports that the Sinn Fein leaders are disturbed over the effect Lloyd George's visit to the United States might have upon Irish-American opinion.

If they are no surer than that of their position, the best thing they can do is to agree to extend the truce and try to find out how many Irishmen in Ireland, as well as in America, would back them in flouting peace and free government to escape a formula.

Five dollars will buy 1,000,000 rubles in Russia. Issues of rubles have reached so many millions that the Soviet Government has had to create a new ruble worth 10,000 of the present.

When choked with money, cross off some of the ciphers.

FOR NOBODY'S TOES.

IT is no doubt highly uncomfortable for Interborough directors to be called before the Transit Commission to explain why profited by the 1915 boom in Interborough-Metropolitan stocks that followed the big dividends these same directors voted.

The discomfort is increased by hovering litigants eager to get their talons into Interborough properties.

New York's traction problem, however, has come to a point where it overshadows anybody's discomfort.

There is no vindictiveness in the present inquiry. If the law calls anybody to account for past actions or policies, it will be only incidental to the larger purpose in view.

The city's transit future is a far more important thing than mere punishment of those responsible for misdeeds in its transit past.

The Transit Commission is not concerned primarily with hunting down wrongdoers. But neither can it afford to diverge a hair's-breadth from its task out of consideration for any corporation or individual involved.

When Chairman McAneny yesterday ordered that the Interborough directors be brought under subpoena before the Commission to-day, he said:

"It is palpably true that in order to enable us to proceed rightly and with full information we must know the financial and operating conditions of each of the companies with which we deal.

"We have reached this point in the investigation of the affairs of the Interborough without prior knowledge on our part as to what might be disclosed. We have been impressed, I might say, amazed, by some of the matters that have been brought forward here. We propose to press them absolutely to a conclusion, in so far as the gaining of complete knowledge upon this subject is concerned."

There can be no faith in any readjustment that does not keep New York traction finance free henceforth of stock juggling.

To know how to free it of stock manipulation, the Commission must probe into every record that suggests such manipulation—regardless of consequences for manipulators.

At last the great and indispensable root-cleaning process has begun.

If it is to be thorough, it must turn aside for nobody's toes.

\$2,000,000 Gold Ingots Break Down Broadway Truck—Headline.

Just about the good they're doing the country.

JUDICIAL SANCTION.

IT REMAINS to be seen whether the injunction against the employers involved in the garment strike will prove effective in weakening the Manufacturers' Protective Association.

It is a new method of procedure and its effectiveness may well be questioned, for employers do not fight industrial troubles in the same way that labor unions do. The most effective use of the injunction against employees has been to tie up strike funds and so starve the unionists back to work. This will not apply in the present dispute.

As one of the employers is quoted: "The court

may issue injunctions, but injunctions will not make cloaks."

Nevertheless, the injunction serves one valuable purpose. It places judicial sanction on the contention that the employers are contract breakers and "outlaws" who have forfeited public sympathy.

That is perhaps the most important immediate effect of the temporary injunction issued by Justice Guy.

MAIN STREET'S WAY.

ONE news despatch did not get the prominence it deserved in Tuesday's papers. We reprint it:

MADRID, Minn., Nov. 28.—The "Madrid Plan," under which merchants have agreed to accept corn from farmers at 10 cents above the current market price in settlement of old accounts and in payment for goods, went into operation Saturday and is meeting with favor among corn growers, backers of the project said to-day.

The plan is operative until Dec. 13. Each farmer is limited to the disposal of 100 bushels.

For all we know Madrid may be the model from which Sinclair Lewis drew his picture of Gopher Prairie in "Main Street." It is a little country town depending on the surrounding country for trade and profits. When the farmers in the neighborhood are prosperous the town is too. And when business is bad the town suffers. If the farmers have a grievance and lose hope, then the merchants do little business.

Almost any one can understand the motives behind the "Madrid Plan." Merchants wanted to get the stocks on their shelves to moving. They wanted to collect old debts. The farmers were nursing a grievance because it now takes twice as many bushels of corn to settle a debt as it did when they contracted to pay. Merchants found collections slow. If they went to law to collect, they might or might not win, but if they did win they forfeited the good will of customers.

The Madrid Plan was a compromise. The advantages to each party are obvious. It also creates an atmosphere of good feeling.

The merchants of Madrid are doing on a small scale very much the same thing that Frank A. Vanderlip is advocating in international finance. And Vanderlip is only going a step beyond what many other great bankers and economists feel is inevitable if the United States is ever again to do business abroad.

It is all very well for financiers, economists and statesmen to talk about the necessity of rehabilitating European credit, bolstering up exchange, scaling debts and declaring moratoriums. But before Congress can be induced to accept anything of the kind, a big scale campaign of education is necessary. People must be brought to understand the problem better than they now do. Otherwise the United States is likely to be brought to the inevitable by the hard lesson of experience—only to find that it is too late.

The United States has learned a lot in the last year, but it must be admitted that at present any proposal to make concessions to our debtors would meet with opposition based on inability to understand the question.

Here is where such a movement as the Madrid Plan is valuable. It affords a lesson in international finance in which all the elements are so familiar that any one can understand them. It is kindergarten finance. The merchants of Main Street are showing the way to the bankers of Wall Street and the legislators in Washington.

Gen. Wood and former Gov. Forbes are good searchers. In their survey of the Philippines the two were able to discover just about what they set out to look for. The report would as well have been written before as after the investigation.

TWICE OVERS.

"WE (naval men) have felt that whatever our duties are with regard to the navy, we have a higher and greater duty to civilization, to our Governments and to the countries we serve, and that is—if it is possible—to make war impossible."—Admiral Beatty.

"THIS high school is getting to be the limit. They teach us folk dancing in school and if we danced that way after we left school we would be arrested."—A student in Nutley, N. J.

"A CAREFUL examination of the record (of the trial of 'Clubber' Tighe) discloses a case singularly free from error."—Justice Mullan.

"THE people must unite for peace and bend the opposing forces to their will."—Major Gen. O'Ryan.

"IT is only through the rehabilitation of European civilization that these debts can ever conceivably be paid."—Frank A. Vanderlip.

Are We Safe?

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By John Cassel



From Evening World Readers

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in few words. Take time to be brief.

"FUSONA." To the Editor of The Evening World: Referring to the letter of Mr. James E. Morton Jr., which was very interesting reading in your issue of the 23d instant, may I be permitted to point out that the customary method of a people's identification is by a country's name. The assertion that, as this country is identified everywhere as the "United States," it would be needless to make any effort to constitutionally change its title; but, that its citizens should become "Fusonians" is not sufficient to "fill the bill." The misuse of the words "United States" and "American" by citizens when abroad forced Europeans to differentiate between them and other visitors who also were Americans, so that we find an "English-speaking American from the United States" referred to as "Yank" or "Yankee," and a Southerner does not care for such a definition, although all concerned realize no offense is intended when so addressed. Other Americans, whether they be Canadian, Mexican (and his United States), or even Patagonians, are identified by their respective countries in the Americas. To simply attempt to alter the effect without consideration of the cause of the confusion would be wasted effort, and it some time must be definitely determined, as this Nation is not now confining its affairs to itself, but having accepted international responsibilities, it now exerts a sphere of influence as a world power which was not contemplated at the time of its birth. Therefore a clear and comprehensive name must be considered for both it and its people, and I pass on the suggestion that the country be called "Fusona" and its people "Fusonians." The name is made-up simply from the initial letters of "First United States of North America," and, as I see it, is not only euphonious, but which is much more important, absolutely true. The people of the United States, by amendment to their constitution, set forth the proper pronunciation of the State name (Arkansas), and if the people of but one of these United States considered the upholding of their State dignity to the extent of securing accurate pronunciation by legal process, surely with such a precedent before us, it is not unreasonable to expect that all States will not hesitate to amend the National Constitution so as to accurately define the Nation and its people, and thereby forever rid them of the objectionable terms of Yanks or Yankees. FUSONA.

When Harding decided that Mars must be disband He immediately notified Hughes, Who posted the data that he had on hand. And proclaimed it, "The President's views."

Next day in the paper it first did appear, And was read with a whoop of deities By French, Jap and English and Chimenamen here— For none of them wanted to fight.

But after reflection they were puzzled and sore, And pondered a way to back out. For armies and navies they wanted before Were disposed of and now put to rout.

"Tis a new League of Nations," a Senator said, "And expresses the President's views. The former one, written by Wilson. The new one was written by Hughes."

P. H. KELLY, New York, Nov. 27, 1921.

"A Little Learning Dangerous." To the Editor of The Evening World: It is a great surprise for me to see a paper of the calibre of The Evening World wasting valuable space by publishing letters from young men and women who advocate birth control. These letters prove the old adage that, "A Little Learning is a Dangerous Thing."

If they would only think they would easily realize that no insignificant mortal has the right to dictate or interfere in any way with the laws of God or Nature. The attempt would put man below the level of the beast and in the end he would suffer dearly for his presumption. What we need are laws that will

UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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TIME IS THE ORE OF OPPORTUNITY.

Most valuable of precious metals are found in ore. Ores are of differing degrees of value, according to the amount of the metal they hold.

Some contain so little as not to be worth working. Others are extremely rich, and make the fortunes of those who are engaged in developing them.

The thing we call opportunity, and for which most of us seek either diligently or frantically, according to our natures, is to be found in the thing we call time.

Years of time may contain very little of it for some of us. A few seconds of time may contain a great deal for others.

Yet if our time is not worked, if it is thrown away, it is certain that we shall never find the opportunities.

Those who habitually get all there is out of their time, whether at work or play, are the ones to whom opportunities are commonplace.

Successful men find not only one but hundreds of opportunities in the hours and days and years that compose their lives.

But those who engage in "killing time," to whom a day is only a space of existence to be got over somehow, never know what opportunity means.

We all have about the same amount of the ore of time to work.

If we work it intelligently, looking for the content of precious metal in the form of opportunity, the chances are very strong that we may find it.

We may not, of course. Chances vary vastly in this world, or no dull man would ever be prosperous, or no brilliant ones unsuccessful.

But the exceptions to the rule that work brings success are few. And assuredly idleness never brings success, or anything but unappiness.

Work your ore as it flows through the mill that is your brain. Examine it with diligent care. Test it constantly. And if it seems to be valuable use it.

Time is the one thing which we all share alike. Those of us who know how to use it and do use it lead happy lives. Those of us who kill it destroy the opportunity that is in it, and existence for them, especially in old age, is one of miserable dependence.

Remember that if you throw away the ore you throw away the metal. Time alone brings opportunity. And time allowed to go to waste may contain the thing that you have spent your life looking for.

co-operate with Divine and moral laws, whereby the State would come to the assistance of hard-working and God-fearing parents, who are striving under great odds and at times insurmountable difficulties, to bring up the children who are to be the future men and women of the race, strong, mentally, and physically, whereby they would be a credit to God and country, but such laws as that would be asking too much of our spineless politicians who worship mammon and cringe before the crooked syndicates of the country. W. T. B.

Foreign-Born Builders of America

By Svetoslav Tonjoroff

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(The New York Evening World.)

IX.—HAYM SALOMON.

Among the money debts incurred in the Revolutionary War which the Republic has not yet paid is the cash loaned to the Government in its inception by Haym Salomon.

Born in Prussian Poland and a countryman of Kosciuszko and Pulaski, Salomon is a worthy representative of the Jewish race in the long list of the foreign born who have contributed of their best to the up-building of the country.

Several years before the revolutionary sentiment had found expression in memorable action, Salomon came to America and went into business in Philadelphia. As a merchant and banker he accumulated what was in those days an enormous fortune.

This he devoted unreservedly to the use of the Government during the war. In addition he supplied generous sums to individual patriots in the form of personal loans without security. He also financed various agents and Ministers of friendly foreign powers who had been cut off from home supplies by the exigencies of war.

It is a matter of history that of this last category of loans made to advance the interests of the United States more than \$100,000 was never repaid. And \$100,000 in those days was a sum several times larger than the mere figures would indicate.

Haym Salomon negotiated all the loans and subsidies granted to the revolted colonies by France and Holland. The obligations he sold in England by him and backed by the entire credit, at a nominal commission of one-fourth of 1 per cent.

He acted as Paymaster General of the French forces in the United States, a business from which he reaped no profit but which facilitated the participation of France in the war.

To the Government he lent at various times \$500,000 in cash. At his death \$400,000 of this amount remained unpaid. Many petitions were sent to the Treasury and Congress by his descendants praying for a liquidation of the debt.

Bills recognizing the debt and appropriating money for its repayment with the interest accrued, were favorably reported in Congress. By that time the original amount had mounted into millions—and Congress had not yet accustomed itself to dealing in billions.

So none of these bills resulted in the reimbursement of the sums which the immigrant from Prussian Poland had voluntarily contributed to insure the success of the national cause.

Which gives peculiar point to the old epigram about the ingratitude of republics.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT WORD?

107.—KHAKI.

To India, by way of England, owe the word "khaki." There was a sect of Brahmins—and it is still existence—who applied the ashes of cow-dung to their clothes and persons. They were called "khaki" because of that coloration—or discoloration.

The word was naturally applied to the earthy or clay color in the uniforms of soldiers or sepoys by the British Government. Hence the protective light-colored dress employed in British military uniforms.

It is maintained by some American military authorities that the word "khaki" was not introduced into the color of the American uniforms made famous by the A. E. F., which is described more accurately as olive-gray or olive-drab.

VANISHED RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK

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THE MAN IN THE ROCK SHELTER

Scientists delving in the extreme northern end of Manhattan Island, in the vicinity of Cold Spring, have shown that the Indian, down to Revolutionary times, lived as primitive man lived.

Primitive man lived in a cave—when he did not make his home in a tree. On the southern shore of Spuyten Duyvil Creek three rock shelters with three refuse heaps of kitchen middens testify to man's occupancy of what was then a wilderness.

Shelters of this type at the foot of Inwood Hill are shown in the collection at the American Museum of Natural History.

At least one of these shelters, the humble ancestor of the Woolworth Building, must have been occupied as a home by an Indian, his squaw and papoose. That is conclusively shown by domestic utensils and articles of adornment found beneath the overhanging rock that served the primitive tenant as a roof. As to the rental he paid, if any, there is no available information.

The "dump," or kitchen midden, found nearby showed that the Indians who made their home in this rock shelter were given to oyster eating, whether the month contained the letter "R" or not.

But the bones of wild turkey and deer in the vicinity testify to the varied fare of the happy household.

having the same significance of "one thing for another."

The English word saltcellar is an etymological curiosity. The term cellar is a corruption of the French saliere, "a salt holder." Consequently, a saltcellar is literally a "salt salt holder."

The earliest mention of writing in the Bible is in Exodus xxi, 16, where Moses is commanded to "write this for a memorial in a book."

That beautiful flower, the magnolia, was named in honor of Pierre Magnol, who was professor of botany at Montpellier, France, in the seventeenth century.

"That's a Fact"

By Albert P. Southwick

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(The New York Evening World.)

"Tit for tat" is said by J. Bellenden

Kerr to be the Dutch for dit ver dat ("this for that"). The Latin equivalent is quid pro quo. Heywood uses the phrase "tat for tat," possibly the French expression tant pour tant, all